

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE****Patent and Trademark Office**Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS
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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/663,333	09/18/00	NILSSON	G 3491-42

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IM22/0308

EXAMINER

LOPEZ, C

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1731	

DATE MAILED:

03/08/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/663,333

Applicant(s)

NILSSON ET AL.

Examiner

Carlos Lopez

Art Unit

1731

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-8 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

- 14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 15) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 16) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 17) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4,6.

- 18) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
- 19) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 20) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claims should be re-written as method claims in accordance with U.S practice, which requires positive manipulative steps to perform the use. It is not clear as to whether the claims a

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2 Claims 1-4, 6 and 8 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Steiner et al (US 5393384) in view of Eklund et al (US 5298124). Steiner uses a belt to guide a paper web through an extended nip press and to transfer the web onto a yankee cylinder, forming an extended transfer nip (Fig. 1). Steiner is silent as to using a pressure responsive belt. However, Eklund's claim 1 discloses a paper web transfer belt for the use in a paper machine having a supporting base and a top melted layer

containing polymer and or a filler particle. The top melted layer having an air permeability less than $6 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2/\text{min}$, a resettable surface roughness in the range of $R_z = 2 - 80 \mu\text{m}$, polymer coating hardness in the range of Shore A 50 to Shore A 97, and the filler contained in the polymer layer having a hardness different from that of polymer coating. A roughness of $R_z = 0 - 20$ when the polymer layer is compressed by a linear load of $20\text{kN/m} - 200\text{kN/m}$ is applied to the transfer belt (Column 16 lines 52-57). The air permeability of the belt was measured according to "Standard Test Method for Air Permeability of Textile Fabrics", ASTM D737-75 (Column 8 lines 15-18). The filler comprising the belt may be kaolin clay (Claim 21). The polymer coating may be a polyurethane/polycarbonate resin composition (Claim 28). Eklund also discloses that the carrier (woven base) may be woven to produce an endless transfer belt once installed in a paper machine (Column 13 lines 23-36). Eklund also discloses in the abstract that the transfer belt can readily release the paper web due to its recovered uncompressed roughness property. Eklunds' elements 7-8, 29-30 and 46-47 in figures 1-3 disclose the belt being used in a press nip. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to use Steiner's soft tissue paper machine with Eklund's transfer belt because it would easily transfer the paper web to the yankee cylinder.

- 3 Claim 5 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Steiner et al (US 5393384) in view of Eklund et al (US 5298124) and in further view of Lundstrom (US 4529643). Steiner uses a belt to guide a paper web through an extended nip press and

to transfer the web onto a yankee cylinder, forming an extended transfer nip (Fig. 1). Steiner is silent as to using a pressure responsive belt with polymer enclosing both sides of the carrier. However, Eklund's claim 1 discloses a paper web transfer belt for the use in a paper machine having a supporting base and a top melted layer containing polymer and or a filler particle. The top melted layer having an air permeability less than $6 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2/\text{min}$, a resettable surface roughness in the range of $R_z = 2 - 80 \mu\text{M}$, polymer coating hardness in the range of Shore A 50 to Shore A 97, and the filler contained in the polymer layer having a hardness different from that of polymer coating. A roughness of $R_z = 0 - 20$ when the polymer layer is compressed by a linear load of $20\text{kN/m} - 200\text{kN/m}$ is applied to the transfer belt (Column 16 lines 52-57). The air permeability of the belt was measured according to "Standard Test Method for Air Permeability of Textile Fabrics", ASTM D737-75 (Column 8 lines 15-18). The filler comprising the belt may be kaolin clay (Claim 21). The polymer coating may be a polyurethane/polycarbonate resin composition (Claim 28). Eklund also discloses that the carrier (woven base) may be woven to produce an endless transfer belt once installed in a paper machine (Column 13 lines 23-36). Eklund also discloses in the abstract that the belt can readily release the paper web due to its recovered uncompressed roughness property. Eklund's elements 7-8, 29-30 and 46-47 in figures 1-3 disclose the belt being used in a press nip. Eklund is silent on melting the particle filled polymer layer to both sides of the carrier. However, Lundstrom's carrier is enclosed by a polymer layer (Figure 1). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill at the time the invention was made to enclose Eklund's carrier with a

polymer layer in view of Lundstrom's figure 1 to use into Steiner's soft tissue paper machine because it would extend the life of the belt.

4 Claim 7 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Steiner et al (US 5393384) in view of Eklund et al (US 5298124) and in further view of Trokhan et al (US 5556509). Steiner uses a belt to guide a paper web through an extended nip press and to transfer the web onto a yankee cylinder, forming an extended transfer nip (Fig. 1). Steiner is silent as to using a pressure responsive belt with polymer enclosing both sides of the carrier. However, Eklund's claim 1 discloses a paper web transfer belt for the use in a paper machine having a supporting base and a top melted layer containing polymer and or a filler particle. The top melted layer having an air permeability less than $6 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^2/\text{min}$, a resettable surface roughness in the range of $R_z = 2 - 80 \mu\text{m}$, polymer coating hardness in the range of Shore A 50 to Shore A 97, and the filler contained in the polymer layer having a hardness different from that of polymer coating. A roughness of $R_z = 0 - 20$ when the polymer layer is compressed by a linear load of $20\text{kN/m} - 200\text{kN/m}$ is applied to the transfer belt (Column 16 lines 52-57). The air permeability of the belt was measured according to "Standard Test Method for Air Permeability of Textile Fabrics", ASTM D737-75 (Column 8 lines 15-18). The filler comprising the belt may be kaolin clay (Claim 21). The polymer coating may be a polyurethane/polycarbonate resin composition (Claim 28). Eklund also discloses that the carrier (woven base) may be woven to produce an endless transfer belt once installed in a paper machine (Column 13 lines 23-36). Eklund also discloses in the

abstract that the belt can readily release the paper web due to its recovered uncompressed roughness property. Eklunds' elements 7- 8, 29-30 and 46-47 in figures 1-3 disclose the belt being used in a press nip. Eklund is silent on embossing the polymer layer. However, Trokhan shows a belt having an embossed polymer layer to produce an embossed soft tissue (Figure 11). It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to emboss Eklund's polymer layer in view of Trokhan to use in Steiner's papermaking machine because it would create an embossed tissue paper once it passes through the press nip section.

Conclusion

For examination purposes of this application, claims 1-8 were treated as a method claims. Therefore, claims 1-8 were rejected for the reasons stated above.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlos Lopez whose telephone number is (703) 605-1174. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Fri. 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley Silverman can be reached on (703) 308-3837. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-7718 for regular communications and (703) 305-3599 for After Final communications.

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Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0651.

C.L.
March 7, 2001



PETER CHIN
PRIMARY EXAMINER